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A Treatise on Federal Impeachments. By Alex. Simpson, Jr., LL.D., of the Philadelphia Bar. Published by The Law Association of Philadelphia. 1916. Pp. 230.

In this modest work of 226 pages we have a careful account of the development in the constitutional convention of 1787 of the clauses in our national organic law touching impeachment, a review of the principles governing impeachment trials, and, in a valuable appendix, a catalogue of English and American impeachment cases, together with suggestions as to rules of procedure for the United States Senate when trying causes of this nature. What is the true character of the Senate in impeachment trials? That it is in a strictly judicial capacity, and no other, that the Senate must act when called upon to consider an impeachment laid before it by the House of Representatives, cannot now be doubted; indeed the constitutional requirement of a fresh oath to be taken before proceeding to trial points, at least, in such a direction, and, while the course of opinion has not been uniform in the matter, no reasonable doubt can now exist that the constitution-framers of 1787 intended to follow British parliamentary traditions and confer upon the Upper House of our national legislature all the powers of a High Court of Impeachment, following the characterization of Blackstone then already familiar to statesmen as well as students of law. In the recent impeachment (and acquittal) of Judge Swayne (1905) the Senate, by a vote of 45 to 28, determined, our author tells us, "that the respondent's voluntary statements, made before a Committee of the House of Representatives, could not be used against him on the trial of the impeachment because of the Fifth Amendment and of section 859 of the Revised Statutes, which provides: "No testimony given by a witness before either House, or before a Committee of either House of Congress, shall be used in evidence in any criminal proceeding against him in any court except in a prosecution for perjury in giving such testimony."

Impeachment has been resorted to but nine times in our national forum; the initial case, that of William Blount in 1797, was dismissed on the ground that Senator Blount, accused of promoting filibustering expeditions in the Floridas, was not a civil officer within the constitutional clause relating to impeachments. In the remaining eight instances, we find three convictions and five acquittals. Whether the constitutionally pro-

vided method is, in fact, desirable or effective, may well be thought to be among the unsettled problems of our governmental plan. Mr. Simpson has given us, however, a valuable contribution to the subject and is to be congratulated. We commend the volume to every student of American institutions.

GORDON E. SHERMAN.

The Law of Interstate Commerce, and its Federal Regulation.

By Frederick N. Judson. Third Edition. Published by Flood & Co., Chicago. 1916. Pp. v, 1066.

Judson on Interstate Commerce, notwithstanding the numerous books upon the same subject issued since the first edition, published in 1905, has continued to be regarded as a first rate practical hand-book upon the Federal Act. The rapidity of the growth of this law, both by statute and judicial exposition, amply justifies three editions in eleven years. Since the second edition, published in 1912, the number of cases involving the construction of the various acts, as shown by the citations, has increased by one half. Federal control of interstate commerce has been greatly extended by the Cummings Amendment to the Carmack Amendment, March 4, 1915; the Federal Anti-Trust Act, Oct. 15, 1915; the Federal Trade Commission Act, Sept. 26, 1914; the Webb-Kenyon Act, March 1, 1913; the Arbitration Act, July 15, 1913. The power, so briefly stated in the constitution "to regulate commerce * * * among the several states," has, directly or indirectly, brought substantially the entire commerce and industry of the country under federal control. The several states, in the field not yet interpreted to be within reach of the interstate commerce claim, are more and more applying the theory of the interstate commerce act to intrastate control, even to the extent of adopting whole clauses of the Federal Act. Since the publication of this book in 1916, the eight hour act, known as the Adamson Act, approved September 3 and 5, 1916, has extended federal control over hours of labor and rates of wages. The constitutionality of this act was established by the U. S. Supreme Court. Recently also, the Supreme Court has established the validity of the Webb-Kenyon act, above referred to. The Child Labor Act, approved Sept. 1, 1916, still further extends the control of Congress in the line of economic regulation. With the rapid development now going on in this field of